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east, and should work in that spirit of vigorous Americanism which President Roosevelt has shown us in his "Winning of the West." The material for their labor lies at present all about them in the oral testimony of participants yet living and in family correspondence preserved in many a home.

But oral testimony will soon pass beyond recall. Letters will disappear. Outlines now clear will by another generation have grown dim and hazy. Unless this phase of national life is soon given a form which will permanently preserve it, it will suffer the fate of perpetual misunderstanding, and in failing to secure a proper conception of it the American people will sustain an irreparable loss.

It is therefore the more to be hoped that Mr. Brown, who seems so well equipped for this work, will be able to develop it. Such development in the style and tone of his present work is sure to attract an interested attention.

CHARLES W. TURNER.

EDUCATIONAL EDITORIALS AND LITERARY LEADERS.

EDITORIAL ECHOES. By William Morton Payne. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1902.

LITTLE LEADERS. By William Morton Payne. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1902.

Mr. Payne, of the Chicago *Dial*, gives us another volume of collections, "Editorial Echoes," in imitation of the method of his "Little Leaders" of seven years ago, which also appears as a companion volume. The wider world consciousness has grown upon the writer in this time and has become more clearly accentuated. The spirit of Dante is upon him in his dedicatory sonnet, and "Dante in America" is the subject of the first tribute on literature. This growing cosmopolitanism and wide sympathy is the note of "French Poetry and English," which bravely maintains that French poets may be as poetical as English to ears rightly attuned to their cadences. If there be English superiority, it is in quantity, not in quality. It is the same note of "World Literature" that is taken as the subject of the following sketch, where

the intellectual and literary life of the time is dealing with what interests men everywhere, without barriers of race or speech. Björnson, Ibsen, Sienkiewicz, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Maeterlinck, and Zola are among those that have the whole world for their readers. In continuation of the same thought, in "Twenty Years of European Literature" the weakness is found in a straining after the new, and the strength lies in the consciousness of pressing sociological questions. "The Great Books of the Nineteenth Century," those that have most profoundly influenced thought, are held to be Darwin's "Origin of Species" and Schopenhauer's "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung." Mr. Payne returns to our English and American life in discussing Mr. Stedman's "Victorian Garden of Song" and similar American Anthology, and Mr. Wendell's "Literary History of America." Mr. Moody's recent verses receive enthusiastic praise, considering how the writer deprecates this general attitude toward contemporaries, and expresses the conviction more than once that there has been no great poetic event since the appearance of Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads" in 1866 and Rossetti's "Poems" in 1870.

The essays on education are all practical and sane. One on "Scholarship and Culture" at our colleges and universities is eloquent of its clear recognition of the dangers of losing the soul of our Latin and Greek and English studies. Mr. Payne entertains no doubt that the ends of literary instruction should be its culture value; for it must never be forgotten that "if Greek and Latin are studied throughout the world, it is because in them is expressed the maximum of potency of life, fair and strong, speculative and active, with which men and races have ever been animated, and this, too, is humanity, not erudition."

The volume closes with a number of memorial sketches. The ones on Ruskin and William Morris show distinct sympathy; those on Daudet and Cherbuliez reveal interest; those on Gladstone and Max Müller are distinctly antipathetic; and one or two, while graceful, seem perfunctory.